Boeing Company
Santa Susana Field Laboratory
5800 Woolsey Canyon Road
Simi Valley, CA 93063

SSFL FACILITY

Spill Prevention and Response Plan

(Part of the *"SSFL Hazardous Materials Release Response, Business Plan, and Inventory"*)

IN THE EVENT OF AN ACTUAL OR POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SPILL, REFER TO FOLLOWING SECTIONS OF THIS DOCUMENT:

- TABLE 7.1 "Emergency Response Checklist"
- TABLE 7.2 "Emergency Response Contacts"
- SPRP APPENDIX B "Notification Procedures for Environmental Regulatory Agencies"

Revision 16
January 2015

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1.0 FACILITY INFORMATION

1.1 FACILITY NAME

The Boeing Company
Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL)

1.2 FACILITY LOCATION

5800 Woolsey Canyon Road
Simi Valley, CA 93063
Ventura County

Mailing Address: c/o Paul Costa
Environmental Operations and Compliance Manager
The Boeing Company – SSFL
5800 Woolsey Canyon Road
Canoga Park, CA 91304

Contact: Paul Costa
Environmental Operations and Compliance Manager
(818) 466-8778 - Office
(818) 585-0005 - Cell

1.3 PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY

This facility is undergoing demolition and remediation activity. No production, testing, or research activity is being conducted at the site.

1.4 FACILITY OWNER

The Boeing Company
100 North Riverside
Chicago, Illinois 60606-1596

1.5 DESIGNATED INCIDENT COMMANDER (IC)

1.5.1 Primary

Ed Walsh
Supervisor, Security & Fire Protection

Business Address:
The Boeing Company – SSFL
5800 Woolsey Canyon Road
Simi Valley, CA 93063

Mailing Address:
The Boeing Company – SSFL
5800 Woolsey Canyon Road
Canoga Park, CA 91304

Telephone: (818) 466-8108
24-hour phone: (562) 797-2553

1.5.2 Alternate Incident Commander

Kevin Ruddick
Environmental Protection

Business Address:
The Boeing Company – SSFL
5800 Woolsey Canyon Road
Simi Valley, CA 93063

Mailing Address:
The Boeing Company – SSFL
5800 Woolsey Canyon Road
Canoga Park, CA 91304

Telephone: (818) 466-8089
24-hour phone: (562) 797-2553

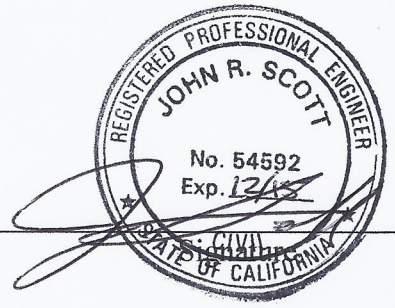
2.0 CERTIFICATION

Company: The Boeing Company, Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL)
Location: 5800 Woolsey Canyon Road, Simi Valley, CA 93063

SPILL PREVENTION AND RESPONSE PLAN CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify and attest that I am familiar with the facilities and the information contained in this plan and that to the best of my knowledge and belief, such information is true, complete, and accurate. Further, this plan has been prepared in accordance with pertinent federal, state, and local laws and regulations and also represents good engineering practice.

John R. Scott
Professional Engineer



Signature

CE 54592
Registration Number

1/23/15
Date

1.0 RECORD OF CHANGES AND REVIEWS

1.1 PLAN CHANGES

Revision Number	Date	Revised By
11	April 26, 2006	Kim Tavasoli
12	December 20, 2006	Tom Venable
13	January 25, 2008	Tom Venable
14	February 12, 2010	Tom Venable
15	March 19, 2012	Tom Venable
16	December 31, 2014	Kevin Ruddick

1.2 PLAN REVIEW

Rev. No.	Reviewed By	Title	Signature	Date
16	Ed Walsh	Incident Commander		1/21/15

4.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

4.1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF FACILITIES AT SSFL

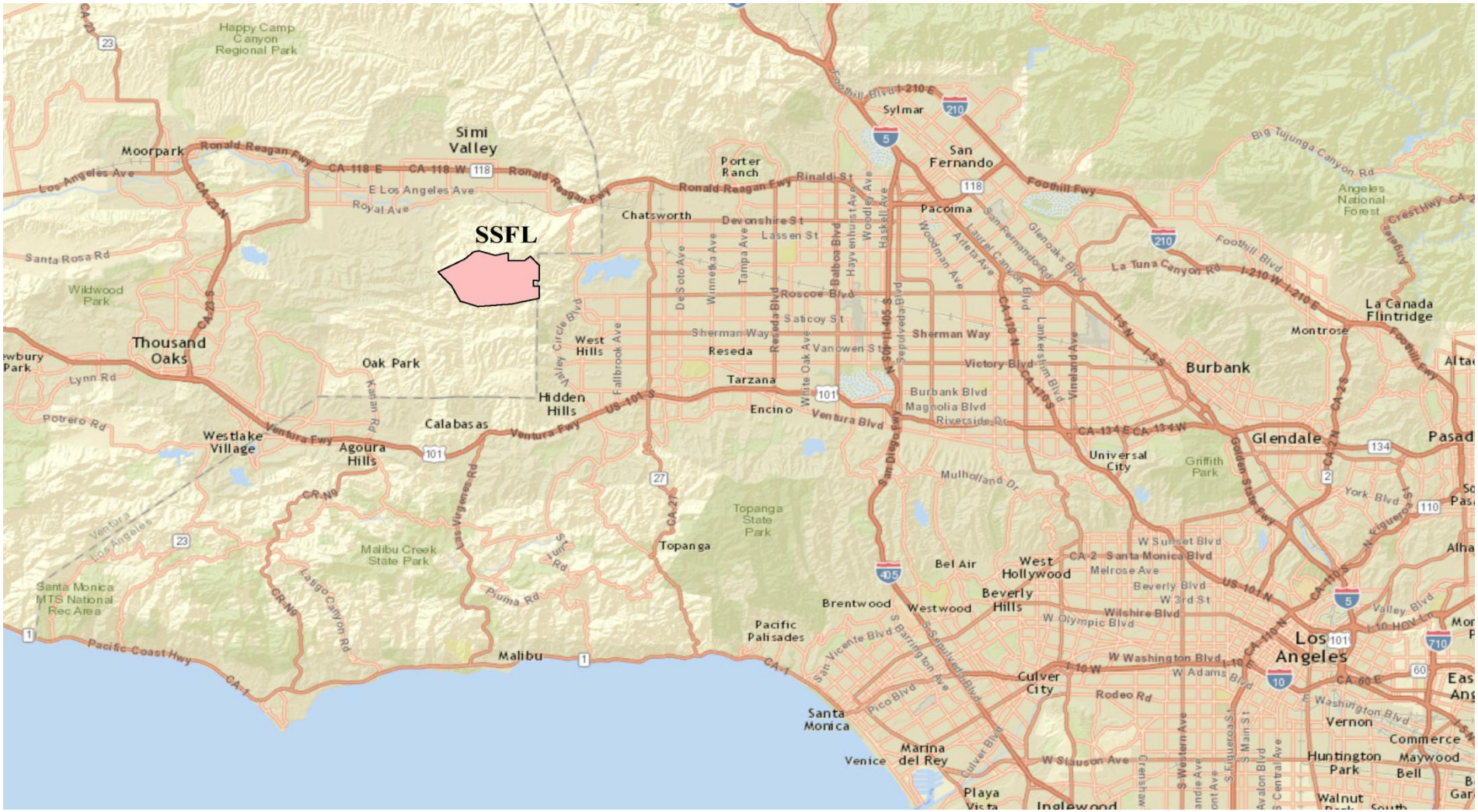
The Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL) is located in the Simi Hills, a largely undeveloped area in the southeastern region of Ventura County, California (refer to Figure 4.1, SSFL Vicinity Map). The location is bordered on the east by the San Fernando Valley (City and County of Los Angeles), on the south by the Bell Canyon Estates in Ventura County, on the west by the Conejo Valley (City of Thousand Oaks in Ventura County), and on the north by the Simi Valley (City of Simi Valley in Ventura County).

SSFL occupies 2,850 acres of Boeing-owned and Federal Government-owned land. The site is divided into four main facility areas (Areas I, II, III, and IV) and two undeveloped buffer areas located to the south and the north of the main facility (refer to Figure 4.2, SSFL Site Map). Area I, Area III, and the undeveloped areas are owned and operated by The Boeing Company. Area IV, at the western end of the site, is owned by Boeing and contains some Boeing-owned and operated structures, but it also contains 90-acres under DOE control, which are now operated by DOE contractors. At the present time activity in the Boeing operated portion, other than routine maintenance and monitoring, has been suspended until legal issues have been resolved. A 42-acre portion of Area I and all of Area II are owned by the US Government and administered by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). NASA contractors are now the operators of the NASA-owned areas. NASA and DOE now provide emergency response and spill prevention planning for the areas they operate.

A centralized Groundwater Extraction and Treatment System (GETS) has been constructed in Area I to treat groundwater extracted from wells installed at various SSFL locations. The Ventura County Environmental Health Division and the California Department of Toxic Substances Control have agreed that The Area I GETS will operate under the "Permit by Rule" provision of Title 22, California Code of Regulations. Any hazardous wastes generated at the GETS are managed in accordance with hazardous waste regulations.

Two large stormwater treatment facilities have been constructed at strategic locations on-site. Storm Water Treatment System 11 is associated with Outfall 11 in the southcentral region of SSFL. Storm Water Treatment System 18 is associated with Outfall 18 toward the southwest region of SSFL. Both systems treat only non-hazardous stormwater to meet NPDES discharge limits. A biofilter has been installed at the SSFL, capturing stormwater run-off from the 4.5 acre Lower Parking Lot where it is situated. Nearing completion is a bioswale that works in conjunction with the biofilter by capturing stormwater run-off from the former site of now demolished Building 1436 and its parking lot. Accumulated, pre-filtered water is then metered into the biofilter downgradient from it.

Much of the site has been dismantled and most of the previously existing buildings, structures, and chemical storage vessels have been removed. Demolition work has resulted in a substantial reduction in the locations where hazardous materials and petroleum products are present, as well as in the quantity of these materials that remain on-site. Hazardous wastes continue to be generated during remediation and environmental monitoring activities. At the present time demolition activity has been suspended and no hazardous wastes are being generated from this source.


SSFL
Simi Valley
Moorpark
Thousand Oaks
Oak Park
Hidden Hills
Westlake Village
Agoura Hills
Calabasas
Chatsworth
Porter Ranch
Sylmar
San Fernando
Pacoima
Burbank
Glendale
La Canada Flintridge
Montrose
Tarzana
Encino
Reseda
West Hills
Topanga
Topanga State Park
Malibu Creek State Park
Santa Monica MTS National Rec Area
Pacific Palisades
Malibu
Santa Monica
Venice
Marina del Rey
Playa Vista
Inglewood
Culver City
Bel Air
Brentwood
Westwood
Beverly Hills
West Hollywood
Los Angeles
Universal City
Griffith Park
Vernon
Huntington Park
Commerce
Maywood
Bell
Walnut
Angeles National Forest
Happy Camp Canyon Regional Park
Wildwood Park
Ronald Reagan Fwy
Foothill Fwy
Ventura Fwy
Pacific Coast Hwy
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Royal Ave
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Lynn Rd
Potrero Rd
Kanan Rd
Las Virgenes Rd
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Piuma Rd
CR-N9
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Devonshire St
Lassen St
Roscoe Blvd
Saticoy St
Sherman Way
Vanowen St
Victory Blvd
Burbank Blvd
Magnolia Blvd
Riverside Dr
Ventura Blvd
Mulholland Dr
Big Tujunga Canyon Rd
Crest Hwy
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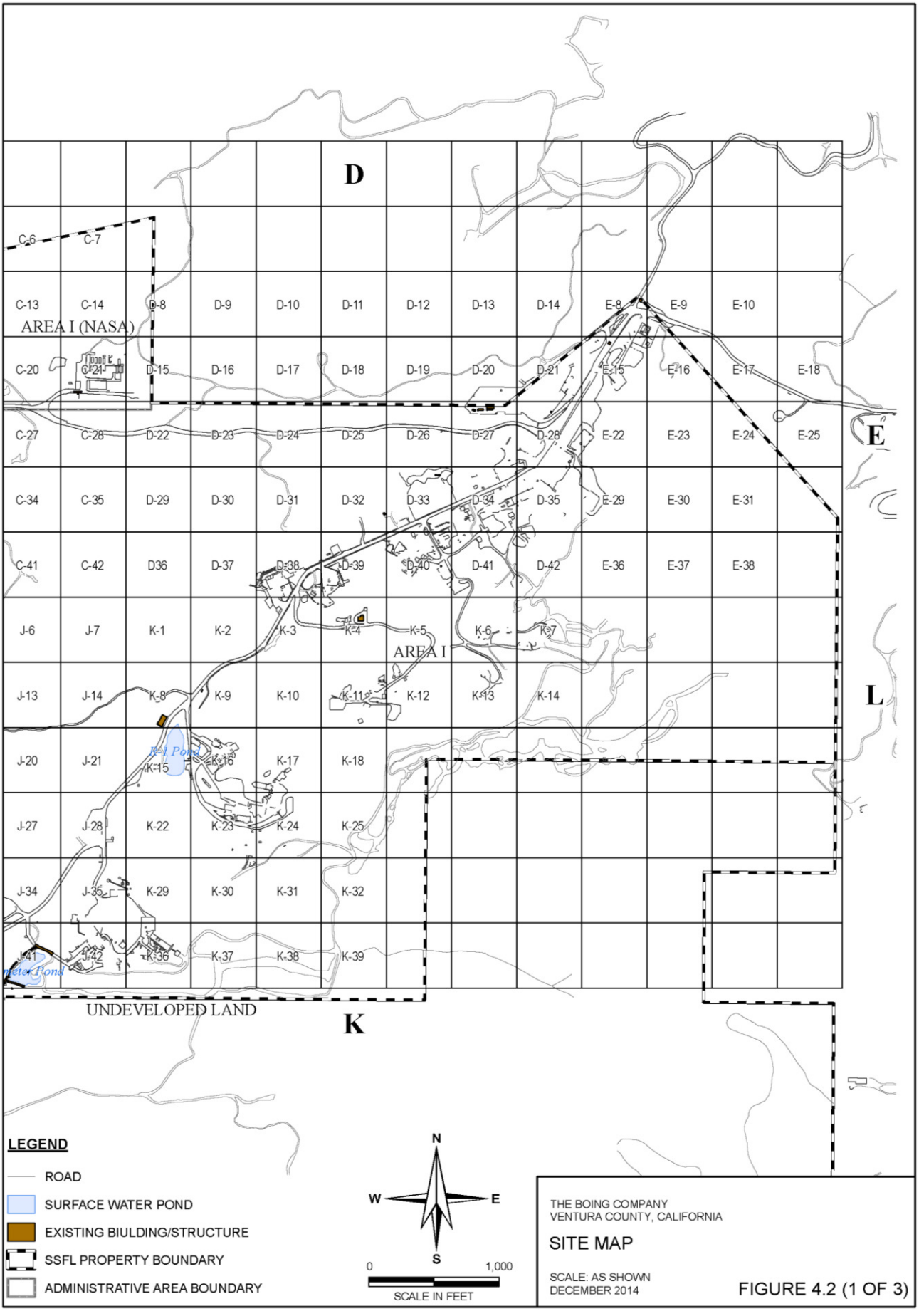
Figure 4.1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SCALE IN FEET
THE BOING COMPANY
VENTURA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SITE MAP
SCALE: AS SHOWN
DECEMBER 2014
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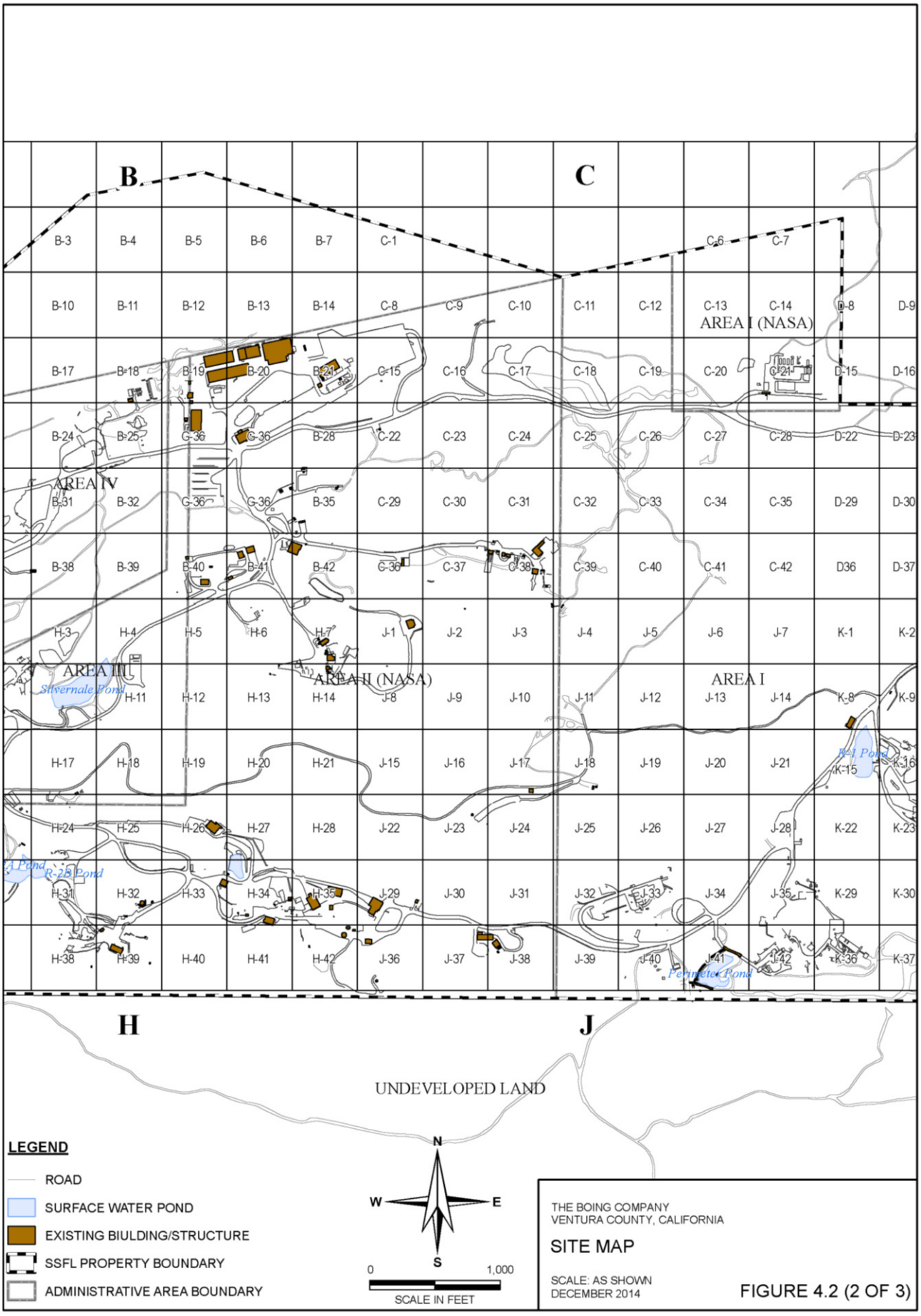
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AREA IV
Silvernale Pond
Perimeter Pond
UNDEVELOPED LAND
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SCALE IN FEET
THE BOING COMPANY
VENTURA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
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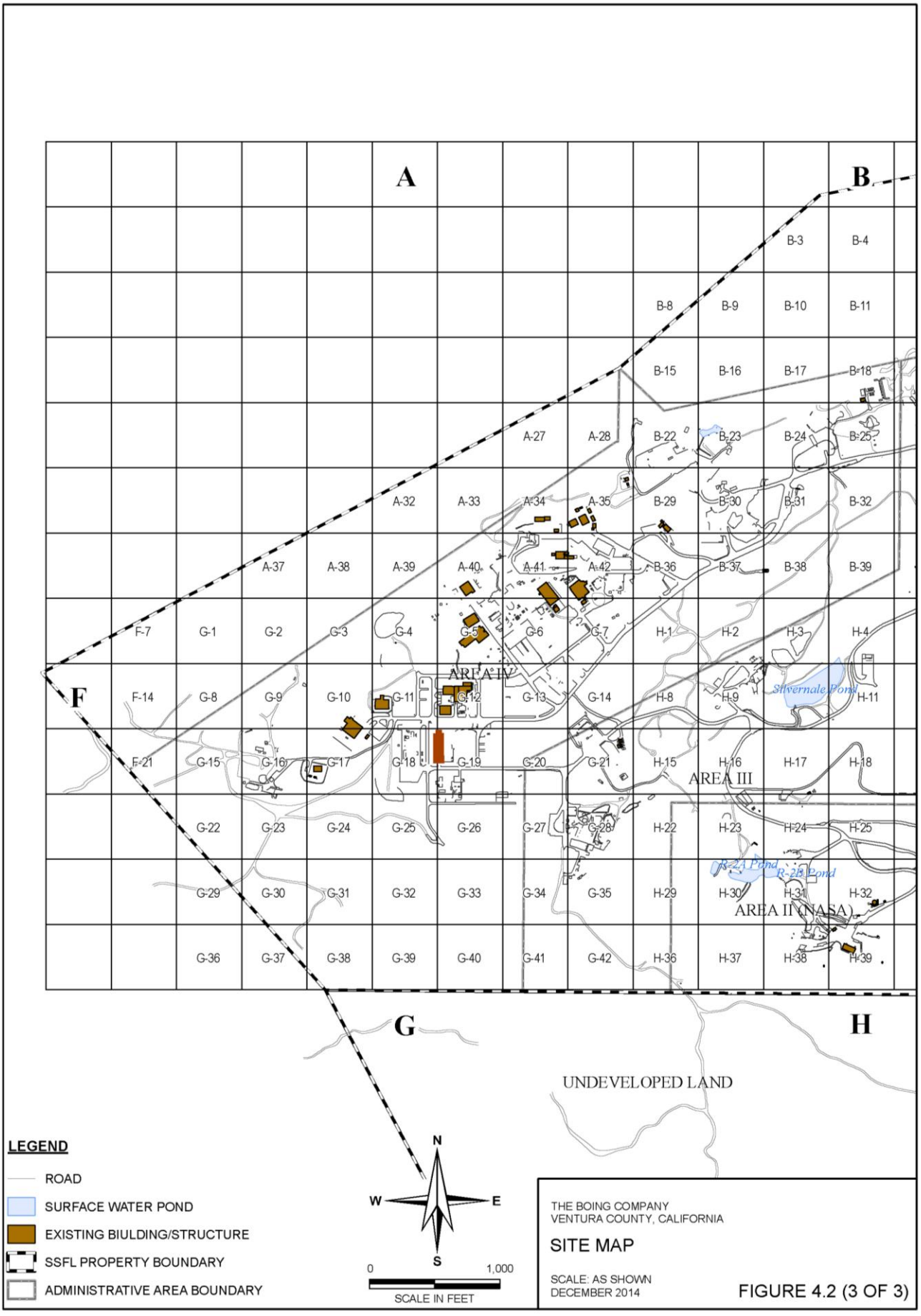
FIGURE 4.2 (2 OF 3)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AREA III
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R-2A Pond
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ADMINISTRATIVE AREA BOUNDARY
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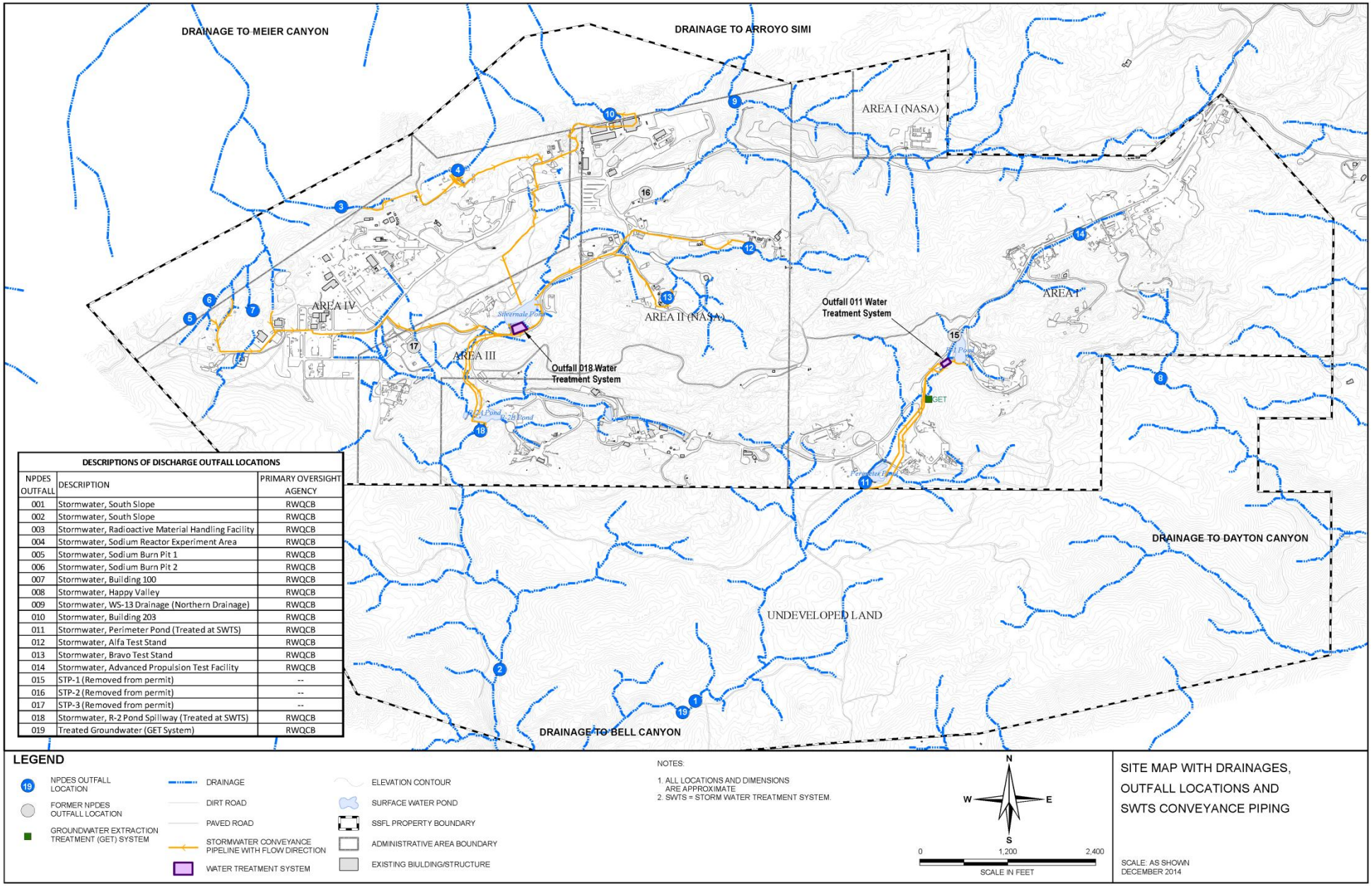
SCALE IN FEET
THE BOING COMPANY
VENTURA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SITE MAP
SCALE: AS SHOWN
DECEMBER 2014
FIGURE 4.2 (3 OF 3)



DESCRIPTIONS OF DISCHARGE OUTFALL LOCATIONS

NPDES OUTFALL	DESCRIPTION	PRIMARY OVERSIGHT AGENCY
001	Stormwater, South Slope	RWQCB
002	Stormwater, South Slope	RWQCB
003	Stormwater, Radioactive Material Handling Facility	RWQCB
004	Stormwater, Sodium Reactor Experiment Area	RWQCB
005	Stormwater, Sodium Burn Pit 1	RWQCB
006	Stormwater, Sodium Burn Pit 2	RWQCB
007	Stormwater, Building 100	RWQCB
008	Stormwater, Happy Valley	RWQCB
009	Stormwater, WS-13 Drainage (Northern Drainage)	RWQCB
010	Stormwater, Building 203	RWQCB
011	Stormwater, Perimeter Pond (Treated at SWTS)	RWQCB
012	Stormwater, Alfa Test Stand	RWQCB
013	Stormwater, Bravo Test Stand	RWQCB
014	Stormwater, Advanced Propulsion Test Facility	RWQCB
015	STP-1 (Removed from permit)	--
016	STP-2 (Removed from permit)	--
017	STP-3 (Removed from permit)	--
018	Stormwater, R-2 Pond Spillway (Treated at SWTS)	RWQCB
019	Treated Groundwater (GET System)	RWQCB

LEGEND

- NPDES OUTFALL LOCATION
- FORMER NPDES OUTFALL LOCATION
- GROUNDWATER EXTRACTION TREATMENT (GET) SYSTEM
- DRAINAGE
- DIRT ROAD
- PAVED ROAD
- STORMWATER CONVEYANCE PIPELINE WITH FLOW DIRECTION
- WATER TREATMENT SYSTEM
- ELEVATION CONTOUR
- SURFACE WATER POND
- SSFL PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- ADMINISTRATIVE AREA BOUNDARY
- EXISTING BIULDING/STRUCTURE

NOTES:

1. ALL LOCATIONS AND DIMENSIONS ARE APPROXIMATE
2. SWTS = STORM WATER TREATMENT SYSTEM.

N W E S

0 1,200 2,400

SCALE IN FEET

SITE MAP WITH DRAINAGES, OUTFALL LOCATIONS AND SWTS CONVEYANCE PIPING

SCALE: AS SHOWN
DECEMBER 2014

Figure 4.3

4.2 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF HYDROLOGY

4.2.1 Surface Water

An extensive stormwater runoff drainage and capture system exists at SSFL (Figure 4.3). Stormwater runoff discharges from SSFL are subject to requirements stipulated in NPDES Permit #CA0001309. Approximately 60% of any discharge exits the property via two southerly discharge points (Outfalls 001 and 002) to Bell Creek, a tributary of the Los Angeles River. The remaining stormwater discharges to the northwest from Outfalls 003 through 007, 009, and 010 toward the Arroyo Simi and to the southeast from Outfall 008 toward Dayton Canyon, which flows to Bell Creek.

There are five ponds situated at various locations within the SSFL site. These ponds were formerly part of a water reclamation system associated with previous propulsion testing. Currently, the ponds serve to provide storm water runoff retention and management capability. Implementation of a comprehensive program of stormwater "Best Management Practices" has been in progress at SSFL for over six years. These include erosion and sediment controls, active treatment systems, and natural treatment interventions. Two temporary stormwater treatment systems with treatment capacities of 690 and 1,035 gallons per minute are in place and may be employed as needed. A large-scale stormwater biofilter is present at the eastern end of the SSFL site and an engineered bioswale is nearing completion in this same area.

The SSFL NPDES permit requires monitoring of stormwater and Area 1 GET System discharges from SSFL. Monitoring reports summarizing discharged water quality data are submitted to the Regional Water Quality Control Board according to a schedule found in the NPDES permit.

4.2.2 Groundwater

Groundwater present in the alluvium and weathered bedrock beneath SSFL is defined as near-surface groundwater, while that which occurs in the unweathered bedrock is defined as Chatsworth formation groundwater. Groundwater monitoring at SSFL involves sample collection from a network of approximately 400 shallow wells and piezometers, deeper Chatsworth formation wells, and springs and seeps. The principal water bearing system at SSFL is the fractured Chatsworth formation, composed of massive sandstone with interbeds of shale and siltstone. Chatsworth formation groundwater occurs regionally, rather than being localized in extent as with near-surface groundwater at the site. Measured depths to groundwater in the Chatsworth formation vary greatly across SSFL, depending on geology and historical pumping practices at former water supply wells. Depth to water generally ranges between 60 and 300 feet below ground surface and can vary greatly over short distances.

Near-surface groundwater is known to occur in a number of locations at SSFL. One of the more expansive areas is located near the Area I Road, with another of the larger area found at Burro Flats. Near surface groundwater in both of these areas is vertically continuous (i.e., not separated by the vadose zone) with deeper Chatsworth formation groundwater at several areas within SSFL. The lateral extent of near-surface groundwater is relatively limited in the Happy Valley, RD-9, FSDF, and Coca drainages. Near surface groundwater ranges between 15 to 40 feet below ground surface. In some areas, near surface groundwater is as shallow as 4 feet below ground surface. Groundwater springs and/or seeps are found in the southern portions of the SSFL site, as

well as off-site. Perched near-surface groundwater occurs at other locations within SSFL, most notably in the northeastern and northwestern portions of the site. The near-surface groundwater flow at SSFL follows both the direction and slope of topographic changes, with the exception of the northern portion of Burro Flats in Area IV, where a groundwater divide exists along a northeast to southwest-trending line.

4.3 TOPOGRAPHY/GEOLOGY

4.3.1 Topography

SSFL occupies hilly terrain, including two general ridges that trend northeast to southwest near the center of the site. The maximum elevation at SSFL is 2,245 feet above mean sea level. The lowest elevation within SSFL, which is approximately 1,175 feet above mean sea level, occurs at the eastern property boundary in Dayton Canyon. The lower elevations at SSFL occur primarily along the eastern, southern and north-central to northwestern perimeters of the property. A broad, relatively flat area of topography exists within the northwestern portion of SSFL and is referred to as the Burro Flats area.

4.3.2 Geology

Most of the SSFL site is underlain by interbedded sandstone and shale. The facility is located on the south flank of an east-west striking and westward plunging syncline that passes through the central part of Simi Valley. A number of faults are present at the site and have two general orientations: the North, Coca, Burro Flats, Woolsey Canyon, IEL, and Happy Valley faults generally strike east-west, while the Shear Zone and Skyline faults generally strike northeast to southwest. A number of faults produce nearly linear features forming topographic lows resulting in drainages for surface water.

Extensive areas of exposed Chatsworth formation bedrock are present at SSFL. Alluvial soils are generally thin, typically ranging from 5 to 15 feet thick. These soils usually occur in topographic lows and along stream drainages, although a thin, 5 to 10 feet thick alluvial veneer covers a broad expanse in Area IV (Burro Flats area). Disturbed soils also have been used as fill materials in developed portions of SSFL. Native and fill soils are generally comprised of the weathered Chatsworth formation materials and are typically fine-grained silty sands. The thickest deposits of alluvium or fill soils occur in the northeastern (up to 40 feet) and north-central (up to 30 feet) portions of the SSFL. Sediments 2 to 5 feet thick comprised of clayey sand, clayey silt, and fine-grained sands are present in the surface water ponds.

4.4 SPILL EVENTS

SSFL has not experienced a spill event which discharged into or upon a navigable water of the United States or adjoining shorelines. In recent years, management at SSFL provided a courtesy alert to environmental agencies regarding the Topanga fire of September 28 through 30, 2005, which resulted in release of untreated groundwater containing trace amounts of solvents when double-walled HDPE pipes melted from the heat. Additionally, there were releases of small amounts of oil, Freon, and asbestos reported at that time.

5.0 SPILL PREVENTION AND RESPONSE PLAN

5.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of the Spill Prevention and Response Plan (SPRP) is to establish standardized procedures for spill prevention and response. The SPRP incorporates the requirements of Title 40, Section 112 in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) for a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan. It also includes the requirements of Title 19 Section 2731 and Title 22 Section 66265.51 in the California Code of Regulations (CCR), for emergency response procedures/contingency plan for release or threatened release of hazardous materials.

5.2 GOAL

The goal of the SPRP is to describe spill prevention and response actions appropriate to the activities and materials present at SSFL. This includes procedures to be followed in the event of releases, accidents, and spills involving hazardous substances and identification of personnel responsible for carrying out spill-related response functions.

5.3 OBJECTIVES

The SPRP:

1. Details spill prevention and response procedures in compliance with regulatory requirements.
2. Provides a foundation for development of related planning documents as necessary.
3. Assures spills will be addressed in a manner consistent with safety and reducing or eliminating contamination.
4. Requires facility equipment to be maintained in an environmentally safe manner.

5.4 SCOPE

The requirements documented in this plan apply to all personnel working at the SSFL facility, including all contractors who receive, store, or use oil and/or hazardous materials.

5.5 REGULATORY OVERVIEW

Compliance is maintained at SSFL with the following regulations as they are applicable.

5.5.1 Federal

29 CFR 1910.120	Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
40 CFR 110	Discharge of Oil
40 CFR 112	Oil Pollution Prevention

40 CFR 125	Criteria and Standards for the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)
40 CFR 264	Standards for Owners and Operators of Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facilities [Requirements applied only as applicable and invoked for generators]
40 CFR 265	Interim Status Standards for Owners and Operators of Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities [Requirements applied only as applicable and invoked for generators]
40 CFR 300	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
40 CFR 355	Emergency Planning and Notification
40 CFR 370	Hazardous Chemical Reporting: Community Right-to-Know

5.5.2 State

California Health and Safety Code (HSC) Division 20, Chp 6.95	Hazardous Materials Release Response Plans and Inventory
8 CCR 5192	Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
19 CCR 2731	Emergency Response Plans and Procedures
22 CCR 66265.50	Contingency Plan and Emergency Procedures

5.5.3 Local

Ventura County Environmental Health Division - CUPA (VCCUPA) "Hazardous Materials Business Plan Program" requirements (www.ventura.org/rma;envhealth/cupa/hmbp.html).

5.6 POLICIES

5.6.1 Oil

All oil shall be handled, used, and stored in a manner that avoids or minimizes the possibility of an accidental spill or discharge to water, land, or air at SSFL.

5.6.2 Hazardous Substances

All hazardous materials and hazardous waste shall be handled, used, and stored in a manner that avoids or minimizes the possibility of an accidental spill or discharge to water, land, or air.

Any remediation actions beyond immediate emergency response measures to correct or neutralize reportable spills will be coordinated with the EPA, state, and local agencies as applicable.

5.6.3 Pollution Control

Pollution and contamination control activities shall be carried out in conformance with Boeing Company-wide procedures, approved SSFL Procedures, applicable regulatory requirements, and direction received from regulatory agencies, as will acquisition, storage, use, transportation, and disposal of hazardous substances. All contracts for disposal of oil products and/or hazardous substances shall contain provisions requiring the disposal to be in accordance with federal, state, and local rules and regulations.

5.6.4 Plan Responsibility (Updates/Implementation)

Responsibility for implementing the SPRP shall rest with the Incident Commander (IC). Maintenance and periodic updating of the SPRP shall be conducted in accordance with federal, state, and local rules and regulations by the SSFL Environment, Health & Safety (EHS) department in consultation with the IC.

The SPRP shall be reviewed and evaluated at least once every five years. If the review demonstrates that more effective prevention and control techniques will significantly reduce the likelihood of a spill event, and if the techniques are field proven and can be procured at the time of the review, the SPRP shall be amended to reflect the new techniques.

The SPRP shall also be reviewed and amended as necessary whenever:

(1) A single spill event discharges more than 1,000 gallons of oil;

(2) A release of hazardous materials occurs onto the land or waters at this facility in excess of the reportable quantity as specified in 40 CFR 117; or

(3) There are two spill events, discharging oil in harmful quantities, as defined in 40 CFR 110, within a 12-month period.

Additionally, the plan shall be amended if there is a change in facility design, construction, operation, or maintenance which deleteriously affects the facility's potential for uncontrolled discharge of oil or hazardous substances.

The SPRP shall also be updated when the IC changes or when the inventory of emergency equipment changes significantly.

The SPRP shall be amended in accordance with all federal, state, and local rules and regulations.

A professional engineer shall certify that any significant changes to the SPRP adhere to good engineering practice and that the plan complies with all regulatory requirements.

Changes in the plan require the appropriate management approval. Changes must be implemented within 6 months from the date of the plan revision.

6.0 SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURES

6.1 INTRODUCTION

This part of the SPRP serves to identify specific procedures for handling and storing oils, hazardous substances, and other materials of concern to prevent uncontrolled discharge into or upon the waters of California or the United States.

6.2 OIL AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

6.2.1 Inventory

The SSFL Hazardous Materials Inventory - Chemical Descriptions are included in the "***SSFL Hazardous Materials Release Response, Business Plan, and Inventory***", of which this document is a part. The entire hazardous materials inventory at SSFL, as defined by 40 CFR 370, 19 CCR 2729 and Ventura County VCEHD requirements, is presented in this document.

6.2.2 Material Safety Data Sheets

Material Safety Data Sheets or MSDS, now referred to as Safety Data Sheets (SDS), for all materials used and/or stored at SSFL are supervised by the Boeing Environment, Health and Safety department (EHS). SDSs are available from the Boeing EHS web site, accessed by entering https://tbc.msdss.com/ on a Boeing company computer. Specific SDSs can be looked up on this web page by number, manufacturer, product name, or constituents. SDSs pertaining to materials brought on-site by contractors for active projects are located in the specific contractor's office trailer at SSFL. Boeing SSFL's "Project Impact Evaluation" packages and "Service Provider Health and Safety Plans" also contain copies of the SDSs related to specific projects and contractors.

6.3 OIL AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS HANDLING AREAS

Grid coordinates for locations where oil, hazardous materials, and hazardous wastes may be handled or stored are referenced in the applicable ***Hazardous Materials Inventory - Chemical Descriptions***. The coordinates apply to the facility maps included in this document and the ***"SSFL Hazardous Materials Release Response, Business Plan, and Inventory"***.

6.4 IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL SPILL SITES

A potential spill site is any building, structure, installation, equipment, pipe or pipeline, well, pit, pond, lagoon, impoundment, ditch, landfill, or storage container which could cause or be affected by a release. Areas have been designated as potential oil and hazardous substance spill sites if there is the potential for release of material to the environment in amounts that may endanger human health or the environment. At SSFL, potential spill sites include areas where oil and hazardous substances are stored and used, as well as those areas where hazardous wastes are managed. These areas are identified in the "Hazardous Materials Inventory - Chemical Descriptions" found in the ***"SSFL Hazardous Materials Release Response, Business Plan, and Inventory"***.

6.5 SPILL RESPONSE EQUIPMENT

With the discontinuation of research and testing operations at SSFL, accompanied by substantial progress in dismantling the physical facility, provision of emergency response services has shifted from Boeing personnel to contracted providers of required services. The magnitude and hazard-level of potential spills have decreased significantly. Boeing emergency response personnel act in a supervisory and coordination role. Equipment and supplies are maintained on-site by Boeing at a level required to address minor releases and to provide First Responder attention to larger and/or more hazardous incidents. A list of this equipment is presented in Appendix A, and a list of fire extinguisher locations is maintained by Security & Fire Protection. Emergency response and mitigation addressing more serious situations will be carried out by the contracted hazardous waste services provider and by public emergency response agencies.

SSFL EHS, in conjunction with Security & Fire Protection, is responsible for providing supervision and coordination of emergency services. They will make all arrangements requiring outside services in the event of a spill or release of hazardous materials. EHS shall:

1. Maintain an open purchase order with a pumping service capable of pumping out diked areas, temporary holding tanks and other emergency accumulation provisions, and secondary containment basins.

2. Maintain a supply of sorbent materials in readiness for initial mitigation of spills.

3. Maintain an outside source which can furnish sandbags and sorbent material in large quantities on an emergency basis.

4. Make arrangements for disposition and/or disposal of any hazardous materials and wastes generated as the result of a spill event.

6.6 OIL AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES - SPILL PREVENTION

Areas where a significant spill potential exists comply with the requirements of 40 CFR 112, "Oil Pollution Prevention and Response; Non-Transportation-Related Onshore and Offshore Facilities", as outlined below.

6.6.1 General Procedures

Oil and hazardous substances storage locations are protected as follows:

1. Tanks and containers used for storage of oil or hazardous substances are compatible in material and design with the substance being stored and the storage conditions.

2. At a minimum, secondary containment is provided for oil and hazardous substance storage locations when there is potential for discharge to defined drainage channels discharging offsite. Secondary containment may be in the form of double walls accommodating interstitial leak detection, steel or concrete basins, curbed areas, or specific purpose containment units (e.g. Conex gasoline tank). The capacity of secondary containment is equivalent to 100 percent of the volume of material in the largest tank or container that is being serviced by the containment. Where applicable, exposed secondary

containment includes adequate freeboard to accommodate fire suppression agent and rainwater from a 24 hour, 25-year storm.

3. Whenever there is a significant potential for an unplanned release of oil or hazardous substances, preventive measures are implemented to prevent discharge to the environment. Stormwater drainages are protected from a potential spill through the use of ponds, natural and constructed diversions, depressed areas, and natural and/or constructed barriers, and stormwater treatment systems.

4. Drainage from secondary containment is controlled by valves, standpipes, manually operated pumps, or other active means. All valves in active secondary containment areas are kept closed, with an operator present when opened. Following a rainfall event, accumulated water retained in secondary containments is inspected and, when necessary, sampled to determine proper disposal. Secondary containments are pumped out into containers when there is sheen on the water or sampling results indicate the presence of oil and/or hazardous substance(s) at regulated concentrations. The water is managed in compliance with regulatory requirements. Stormwater within NPDES permit limits may be discharged to the ground.

4. The only pressure vessels remaining in use at SSFL are small forklift propane tanks, liquid Nitrogen dewars, and transportable compressed gas cylinders, including "very small lab cylinders" used for calibration purposes.

5. Oil and hazardous substances tank storage installations will comply with National Fire Protection Standards, the California Fire Code, and Title 19 of the California Code of Regulations (State Fire Marshall requirements).

6.6.2 Oil, Fuel, and Hazardous Materials Storage

No stationary hazardous waste tanks remain on-site, with the exception of the surge and treatment vessels that are part of the GETS and the two 5,000 gallon poly tanks located across the road from the GETS. The Praxair liquid nitrogen storage and distribution system, the various pressure vessels, and the non-fuel tanks formerly containing hazardous substances have been evacuated and removed. Bulk containers and portable tanks individually containing greater than 55 gallons of hazardous materials are located as described in the ***Hazardous Materials Inventory - Chemical Descriptions***.

The on-site storage of fuels has been sharply reduced.

1. Primary gasoline service for SSFL is now provided by a single 500 gallon aboveground tank with dispenser located in the former Building 1324 parking lot in Area I. This tank is of the "ConVault" type, UL 2085 rated with protected primary and secondary containment.

2. Other on-site fuel storage includes the 1,000 gallon diesel tank at the Skyline repeater station, a 500 gallon propane tank also at Skyline (owned and serviced by Ventura County), and much smaller portable tanks found on remaining generators and pumps at the SSFL. Secondary containment for the repeater station diesel tank is provided by a

concrete basin. Secondary containment in the form of plastic basins and fold-up plastic containments are used with the smaller tanks.

There has been a substantial decline in the inventory of Oil-Filled Operational Equipment containing greater than 55 gallons of oil at SSFL. This equipment is almost exclusively represented by transformers located throughout the Boeing portion of the SSFL site. At the present time transformers containing greater than 55 gallons of oil are installed at the following locations (Grid locations correspond to the master map in Section 4.0 above):

D-27 D-35 G-17 H-11 J-29

6.6.3 Drums and Small Containers

1. Secondary containment is used, as practical, for all drum and small container storage of oil and hazardous substances. With the advancing demolition of SSFL, drum spill containment pallets and portable, fold-up plastic containments (for totes, etc.) are the primary form of secondary containment now employed at the site. All drum and small container containments will accommodate the contents of the largest container.

2. Oil and hazardous substances are stored in containers compatible with the material stored and the storage conditions.

3. Operating personnel conduct routine visual inspections of containers holding oil or hazardous substances.

6.6.4 Transfer of Oil and Hazardous Substances within SSFL

With the exception of the 500 gallon gasoline tank in Area 1 and the 1000 gallon diesel tank at Skyline, permanent oil and hazardous substance transfer infrastructure at SSFL has been dismantled. On a project-by-project basis, contractors move equipment servicing and re-fueling capability, usually in the form of trucks, onto the site. Whenever service vehicles or portable tanks are stationary for other than servicing a particular piece of equipment, secondary containment will be provided. Drip pans and bermed plastic sheeting are used as applicable to contain minor releases during equipment servicing.

6.6.5 Truck Loading/Unloading of Oil and Hazardous Substances

The only bulk shipments of oil and hazardous substances that continue at this time are deliveries of fuel to refill the 500 gallon gasoline tank in Area 1 and the 1000 gallon diesel tank at Skyline.

Truck loading and unloading of oil and containerized shipments of various hazardous substances (primarily chemicals used in groundwater and stormwater treatment systems) are handled in accordance with the minimum standards of the US Department of Transportation (DOT) and the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Regulatory references governing transportation requirements for oil and hazardous substances are:

1. Hazardous Materials Transportation Act (HMTA) and the Hazardous Materials Transportation Uniform Safety Act Amendments of 1990, 49 USC 1801 et seq.

2. 49 CFR 100 to 185, Transportation

3. 40 CFR 112, Oil Pollution Prevention

4. 40 CFR 263, Hazardous Waste Transporters

6.6.6 Degreasers

SSFL no longer uses solvent degreasing bath equipment. When degreasing is required, aqueous cleaning solutions are generally used, although wipe operations using limited quantities of non-chlorinated solvents may occur, especially during facility and equipment maintenance.

6.7 OIL AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES STORAGE INSPECTIONS

All field personnel, including contractors, are expected to report leaks and spills of oil and hazardous substances. This expectation is communicated through the Boeing Service Provider Manual and during Service Provider Safety Tailgate Meetings.

6.7.1 Aboveground Storage Tank Inspection

Weekly inspections of the 500 gallon gasoline tank, the 1000 gallon diesel tank (Skyline), and the 500 gallon (Skyline) tanks, as well as daily inspections of the hazardous waste storage tanks associated with GETS are performed by designated site personnel On-site Contract Coordinators, contractors, and SSFL oversight personnel are all engaged in assuring that all oil and hazardous substance tanks, whether permanent or portable, are under continuing surveillance in accordance with regulatory requirements.

Surveillance includes the following:

1. Inspecting tanks for leaks.

2. Checking associated piping, valves, pumps, tank supports and foundations for leakage and/or deterioration.

3. Checking surrounding soil and secondary containment areas for any oil/hazardous material accumulation and other signs of spills and leaks.

4. Checking that valves draining secondary containments are in a closed position.

6.7.2 Underground Storage Tank (UST) Inspection

There are no active USTs at SSFL.

6.8 SPILL PREVENTION RESPONSIBILITIES

Specific responsibilities to prevent the occurrence of a spill event are described below.

6.8.1 Boeing Employees

Personnel who are assigned equipment to be used in environmental management and monitoring are responsible for assuring that it is maintained in good operating order and in accordance with applicable permit conditions. They also maintain necessary usage logs and other required records.

All Boeing employees working in areas where there may be contact with hazardous substances are trained in the basic use, handling, and storage of these substances in accordance with the EHS Hazard Communication Program.

6.8.2 Functional Management

Boeing Project Managers and other Boeing personnel working with contractors are responsible for maintaining SSFL site management awareness of any prospective work that may involve increased likelihood of a significant spill event.

6.8.3 Incident Commander or Delegate

The IC or delegate has the following spill prevention responsibilities:

1. Coordinate oil and hazardous substance spill control activities for SSFL.
2. Periodically monitor or delegate monitoring of SPRP compliance.
3. Provide surveillance over response readiness capability.
4. Participate in updating the SPRP.
5. Coordinate with SSFL management when there are changes in operating conditions that significantly increase the possibility that an unplanned release may occur.
6. Provide up-to-date information pertaining to SPRP implementation as requested by SSFL management.

6.8.4 Environment, Health and Safety (EHS)

EHS has the responsibility of maintaining an emergency response capability for oil and hazardous material spills. EHS is also responsible for notifying the appropriate environmental regulatory agencies should a reportable release occur. Appendix B contains the procedure for notifying environmental regulatory agencies.

EHS staff is responsible for the following:

1. Reviewing changes in federal, state, and local laws and regulations which affect the SPRP and revising the SPRP accordingly.
2. Reviewing and recommending new spill control technology.
3. Identifying areas where an unplanned release may potentially occur. Additionally, EHS shall recommend spill safeguard provisions. The IC shall be notified of any required changes to the SPRP.
4. Assuring that the SPRP is updated as required and that suggested revisions to the SPRP are reviewed by applicable SSFL staff to maintain compliance with all applicable rules, regulations, and appropriate best management practices.
5. Maintaining spill response procedures and capabilities.

As required in the Hazard Communication Program, EHS has the responsibility to transmit hazardous materials information to Boeing employees. This includes training Boeing employees, as outlined in the Hazard Communication Program. EHS also maintains the MSDS system for materials in use or stored at SSFL.

6.8.5 Site Services

Site Services shall maintain SSFL equipment and infrastructure in good condition, as required to minimize the potential for a spill event.

6.8.6 Contractors

As stated in the Boeing Service Provider Manual, contractors working at SSFL are required to notify EHS, in writing and through the on-site Project Coordinator, of hazardous substances and oil (including fuel) brought on-site.

Contractors are also responsible for managing hazardous substances and oil brought on-site as directed by EHS. They must keep these materials in Boeing approved locations.

6.9 DOCUMENTATION

6.9.1 SPRP

An up-to-date copy of the SPRP, included in the ***"SSFL Hazardous Materials Release Response, Business Plan, and Inventory"***, is maintained at the following locations:

1. Post 505 (SSFL front gate control point)
2. EHS
3. IC

Boeing SSFL uses the California Environmental Reporting System (CERS) to disseminate as required facility data regarding hazardous material regulatory activities, chemical inventories, underground and aboveground storage tanks, and hazardous waste generation. This includes the SPRP. Additionally, the plan will be made available, upon request, to the Regional EPA Administrator, other properly authorized members of the Regional EPA staff, and other environmental agencies.

6.9.2 Inspection Reports

Completed tank, container, etc. periodic visual inspection forms are maintained by responsible Project Managers or the Project Coordinator, or delegates.

6.9.3 Spill Documentation

If a reportable spill occurs, EHS shall retain the documentation for the required period, as specified by federal, state, and local regulations.

6.10 PERIODIC DRILLS

Emergency response drills are conducted periodically by SSFL emergency response personnel. Emergency response procedures are revised as necessary by EHS and the IC.

6.11 SECURITY

The entire SSFL facility is secured by fencing, locked gates, and/or terrain that is not accessible to vehicles. Additionally, SSFL Security monitors the site twenty-four hours daily and provides controlled access through the security checkpoint at the main gate (Post 505 front gate control point).

Storage or operating facilities where a spill could originate are under surveillance by SSFL Security. The IC is alerted by Security personnel regarding any abnormal or dangerous conditions which might result in a spill event. The IC reports this information to EHS.

Storage facilities or equipment areas where an oil spill could occur are provided with sufficient lighting required for spill detection and corrective maintenance.

The Hazardous Waste Staging Area (Building 1407) is surrounded by chain link fencing with locking gates, which are closed when the assigned personnel are not in attendance.

6.12 EMPLOYEE TRAINING PLAN

SSFL management is responsible for ensuring that Boeing personnel receive proper training related to spill control and countermeasures as appropriate for their operating areas. EHS ensures that appropriate personnel are instructed in the implementation of the SPRP as required. As a provision of their contracts, all contractors working on-site are required to train their personnel in compliance with all applicable regulatory requirements. Requirements that are specific to Boeing and SSFL are communicated to contractors in the Boeing Service Provider Manual. Contractor safety tailgate meetings are employed as a means of re-emphasizing Boeing and SSFL requirements, including those pertaining to spill prevention and countermeasures.

Boeing employee training consists of hands-on, person-to-person, and computer-based training, as required by the specific employee duties. It may include provisions required by 40 CFR 112, 264, and 265; the State of California Health and Safety Code, Section 25504(c); 19 CCR 2732; and 22 CCR 66264.16 and 66265.16 as applicable. The following topics may be addressed:

1. Familiarity with plans and procedures specified in the SPCC and Contingency Plans.
2. Methods for safe handling of hazardous materials.
3. Safety procedures applicable to releases or threatened releases of oil or hazardous material.
4. Use of emergency response equipment and supplies
5. Procedures for coordination with local emergency response organizations
6. Internal alarm and notification procedures.

7. Evacuation and re-entry procedures and assembly point locations.

8. Hazard Communication training, including specific hazard(s) of each chemical to which employees may be exposed, considering routes of exposure (i.e. inhalation, ingestion, absorption).

9. Recognition and operation of equipment and mechanical controls (e.g., valves) that are frequently encountered during hazardous materials handling.

This training takes into consideration the position of each employee, and is provided:

1. Initially for all new employees with job responsibilities involving hazardous materials.

2. Annually, where required for employees with job responsibilities involving oil or hazardous materials, and may be in the form of refresher courses.

Employees will not handle oil or hazardous materials without supervision until trained.

6.12.1 Training Documentation

The following documents and records are available at SSFL for Boeing employees with positions related to hazardous waste management:

1. Job title

2. A description of the position, including required skills, education or other qualifications, and duties

3. A description of the type and amount of both introductory and continuing training provided.

4. Records documenting that requirements for training or job experience have been satisfied.

Current employee training records will be retained until closure of the facility. Training records of former employees will be retained for at least three years following termination of employment.

7.0 CONTINGENCY PLAN

The Contingency Plan portion of the SPRP incorporates the applicable requirements for a Contingency Plan for oil and hazardous materials required by Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR 264/265) and the requirements of 19 CCR 2731 pertaining to the Emergency Response Plans and Procedures to be included in the Business Plan.

The following outlined procedures will be followed in the event of:

- An actual or potential oil spill
- An actual or potential hazardous substances spill
- Fire, explosion, or other emergency conditions resulting from oil or hazardous substance spills.

The Disaster Preparedness Plan (DPP), administered by the IC, serves as the master plan to implement the general policies and organizational responsibilities for the protection of personnel, facilities, equipment, products, and records of Boeing and the Government in the event of an impending or actual emergency, regardless of cause. The SPRP serves as a supplement to the DPP for spills or emergencies resulting from spills.

7.1 INTRODUCTION

This section of the SPRP identifies procedures that will be implemented in the event of a release, accident, or spill involving oil or hazardous substances. It provides for coordinated and integrated response by SSFL personnel to prevent and minimize hazards and damage from spills of oil and hazardous substances at the facility.

7.2 SCOPE

This section of the SPRP applies to the Boeing SSFL facility and is activated for any oil or hazardous substance spill or emergency (fire, explosion, etc.) resulting from an oil or hazardous substance spill.

7.3 SPILL DISCOVERY

7.3.1 Initial Discovery

The first Boeing or contractor employee becoming aware of an oil or hazardous substance spill or emergency (fire, explosion, etc.) shall IMMEDIATELY notify Security by 2-way radio or call (562) 797-2222 (2-2222 using the Boeing on-site telephone system). Refer to Table 7-1, ***Emergency Response Checklist***, for subsequent response steps. Spills may be discovered inadvertently or as the result of a routine inspection.

Table 7-1 Emergency Response Checklist

EMERGENCY RESPONSE CHECKLIST

Spill Event

1. NOTIFY SECURITY IMMEDIATELY: by 2-way radio, by cell phone at (562) 797-2222, or by on-site phone at 2-2222.
2. If qualified, and it is possible and safe to do so, stop the flow.
3. Contain spill using any appropriate material available, such as sandbags, gravel, boards, etc.
4. If safe to do so, try to prevent the spill from entering surface waters.

Fires/Explosions

1. NOTIFY SECURITY IMMEDIATELY: 2-way radio, by cell phone at (562) 797-2222, or by on-site phone at 2-2222.
2. If possible, qualified and safe to do so, contain or extinguish fire.

Personnel Evacuation

When evacuation of personnel is required, cease work in the area and clear the area of all personnel not responding to the emergency (move up-wind). Evacuation (emergency assembly) areas are detailed in Figure 7-1.

Also refer to the following documents:

1. Disaster Preparedness Plan
2. Notification Procedure for Environmental Regulatory Agencies, Appendix B

THE INCIDENT COMMANDER TEAM WILL DECIDE THE BEST WAY TO HANDLE AND CLEAN UP ANY HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INVOLVED IN THE EMERGENCY!!!

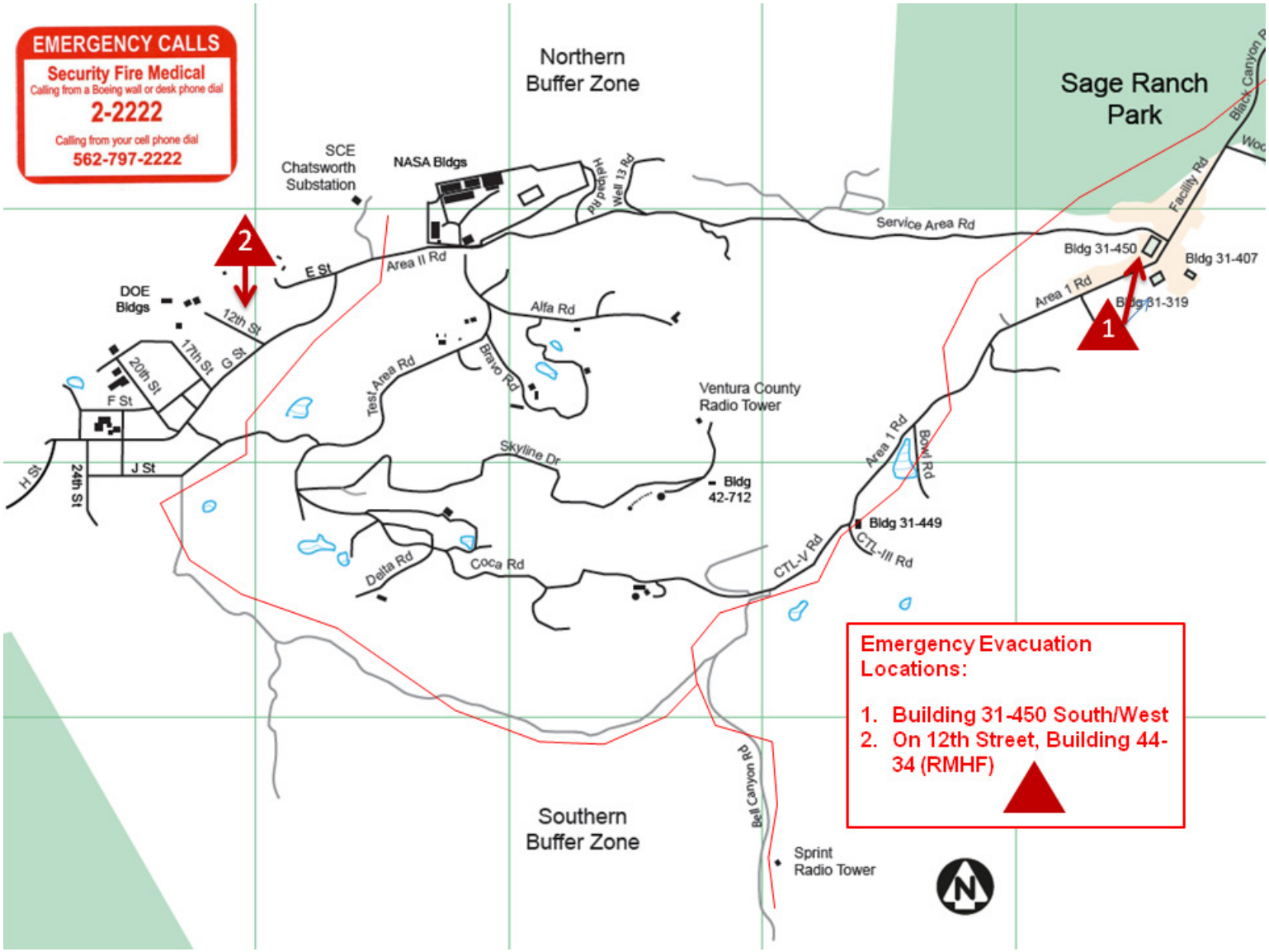


Figure 7-1 Emergency Assembly Areas

7.3.2 Initial Notification

The individual should provide SSFL Security with as much of the following information as possible:

1. Name.
2. Phone number.
3. Spill location (facility building number, column location, etc.)
4. Material involved.
5. Estimate of amount and concentration of material spilled.
6. Any other relevant information.

7.4 INITIAL RESPONSE

SSFL Security shall respond to the spill in accordance with the procedures outlined in the DPP, available from the IC.

According to the DPP, SSFL Security shall:

1. Dispatch trained personnel to spill location.
2. Make initial notifications as required (refer to DPP, Section III, "Industrial Security Notifications").

As additional information becomes available, SSFL Security shall do the following as applicable, depending upon actual conditions:

1. Barricade spill area to prevent exposure to personnel, equipment, and vehicles.
2. Evacuate immediate area.
3. Assign SSFL Security officers to control and protect area.
4. Stop operations and processes at the affected area.
5. Make further notifications as outlined in the DPP.

7.5 EVALUATION AND INITIATION OF RESPONSE ACTION

7.5.1 Spill Control Team

Upon arrival at the spill location, the following individuals will constitute the Spill Control Team and shall assume responsibility for on-scene coordination in the following order.

1. IC or delegate.
2. Health and Safety Specialist

3. SSFL Waste Management representative
4. Responsible Boeing site management
5. The on-site Project Coordinator

The IC or alternate shall:

1. Evaluate the magnitude and severity of the spill.
2. Determine type of removal/response necessary.
3. Coordinate with Spill Control Team members to determine actions to be taken for controlling and/or mitigating leaks or spills.

7.5.2 Non-Boeing Aid

If the IC determines that the spill is beyond the capability of the Spill Control Team, the IC shall increase the response level and coordinate notification of outside agencies needed for spill response assistance. The Spill Control Team shall stand by to assist outside agencies as necessary.

Requests for outside non-Boeing assistance will be made as determined necessary by the IC in consultation with the Spill Control Team.

Table 7-2, "Emergency Response Contacts," lists various local emergency response agencies and their phone numbers to be used by the Spill Control Team or SSFL Security. A list of outside medical services used by the Spill Control Team is maintained by SSFL Security.

If no outside assistance is required, in-house personnel and equipment shall be used to contain and clean-up the spill.

Table 7-2 Emergency Response Contacts

EMERGENCY RESPONSE CONTACTS (to be used by Spill Control Team and Security & Fire Protection only)		
Agency	**Name**	**Phone No.**
Hospital	Northridge Hospital 18300 Roscoe Blvd. Northridge, CA 91328 (Trauma) West Hills Hospital and Medical Center 7300 Medical Center Dr. Canoga Park, CA 91303 (Non-trauma injuries only)	(818) 885-5396 (818) 676-4999
Ambulance	Ventura County Fire Department	911 or (805) 389-9710
Fire Department	Ventura County Fire Department	911 or (805) 389-9710
Local Police	Ventura County Sheriff's Office	911 or (805) 654-2551
State of California Emergency Response	California Emergency Management Agency	(916) 845-8911 (800) 852-7550
CUPA	Ventura County CUPA	(805) 654-2815 (805) 654-2127
Cal/EPA	Cal/EPA - DTSC (Chatsworth Office)	(818) 717-6500
Emergency Authorities	National Response Center EPA Region IX Spill, Haz Waste	(800) 424-8802 (800) 300-2193 or (415) 947-4400

7.5.3 Material Identification

Under the direction of the IC, when there is a release of any hazardous substance, the following information will be obtained through observation, records, and/or chemical analysis:

1. The substance's character, including chemical identification, toxicity, corrosivity, reactivity, and ignitability.
2. Exact source.
3. Amount and extent of the released material.
4. Air contamination considerations.

5. Extent of soil and groundwater contamination.

7.5.4 Assessment of Health Effects

The IC and Spill Control Team will coordinate an assessment of the possible health effects of the release, including monitoring the environment for contaminants and hazardous situations and recommending proper personal protective equipment.

7.5.5 Off-site Health Threat

If the emergency presents a threat to the health of individuals off-site, the IC and Spill Control Team will coordinate notification of local authorities, including any need for evacuation, in accordance with Boeing corporate policy.

7.5.6 Evacuations

If it is necessary to evacuate personnel working at SSFL in response to an emergency, established evacuation routes shall be followed (see also Figure 7-1).

Evacuation procedures are provided in the DPP. Emergency assembly areas to be used during evacuation are identified in Figure 7-1.

7.5.7 Shelter in Place

If a release of toxic material occurs in an adjacent facility, and an evacuation of an immediate work area is not necessary or is potentially hazardous, the following safety precautions should be taken:

1. Personnel are to remain indoors.
2. All doors and windows are to be closed.
3. Ventilation systems will be turned off.
4. Personnel will wait for further instructions and announcements from Security & Fire Protection.

7.5.8 Notifications

Under direction of the IC and Spill Control Team, notifications of all environmental agencies will be made as required, depending on the material and quantity spilled. The environmental notification procedures are available in Appendix B, "Environmental Notifications."

7.6 CONTAINMENT AND COUNTERMEASURES

Once the materials involved in a release have been identified and initial determinations regarding evacuations, etc. made, the IC and Spill Control Team will focus on determining the best course of action to address the spill and cleaning up spilled material.

Depending on the nature and extent of the spill, the IC and Spill Control Team may:

1. Determine the spill is within the capability of on-site Boeing personnel, or on-site contractors under the supervision of Boeing personnel, to mitigate and clean-up.

2. Determine that temporary containment of the spill is within the capability of on-site Boeing personnel, or on-site contractors under the supervision of Boeing personnel, but that the contracted spill management personnel must carry out actual mitigation and clean-up.

3. Determine that on-site Boeing personnel, or on-site contractors under the supervision of Boeing personnel, are incapable of addressing the spill and all action must be carried out by the contracted spill management personnel and/or public emergency response agencies.

Any remedial actions beyond immediate emergency response measures to correct or neutralize reportable spills will be coordinated with the EPA, state, and local agencies.

7.7 CLEANUP, DISPOSAL, AND RESTORATION

7.7.1 Cleanup

Cleanup of a spill by on-site Boeing personnel, or on-site contractors under the supervision of Boeing personnel, may involve the following:

1. Use of sorbents and skimmers.

2. Removal and containerization of spilled material and any impacted media affected by the spill.

7.7.2 Disposal

Disposal of spilled material and contaminated equipment shall be handled by the EHS waste management group.

Disposal of all materials will be carried out in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations and applicable directives from regulatory agencies.

7.7.3 Restoration

Boeing will endeavor to return the environment to the condition it was in before the spill.

7.8 FOLLOW-UP

7.8.1 Release of Area

The IC and Spill Control Team must release areas affected by a spill event before re-occupation by personnel takes place.

Additionally, under the direction of the IC and Spill Control Team, notification of environmental agencies will be made as required before resuming operations.

7.8.2 Written/Follow-up Notifications

Follow-up notifications shall be made in accordance with regulatory requirements and as outlined in Appendix B, Environmental Notifications.

7.8.3 Spill Control Team Review/Written Report

The IC shall convene a meeting of the Spill Control Team, if deemed necessary, to review the spill response and prepare a written record. The report is to include recommendations to prevent any recurrence.

7.9 EARTHQUAKES

SSFL is underlain by bedrock and prior earthquakes experienced in the area have not caused significant damage. No specific areas or systems have been identified that may be prone to earthquake damage.

Where appropriate, SSFL facilities have been provided with emergency power and lighting. Work areas should be evacuated as described above in section 7.5.6, "Evacuations." After a serious earthquake has subsided, SSFL Security, EHS, and Site Services will examine work areas for hazards including fallen, live, and exposed electrical wiring; escaping gas or dangerous chemicals; and damaged hazardous substances containers.

8.0 CERTIFICATION OF APPLICABILITY OF SUBSTANTIAL HARM CRITERIA

Facility Name: The Boeing Company, Santa Susana Field Laboratory
Facility Address: 5800 Woolsey Canyon Road, Simi Valley, CA 93063

1. Does the facility transfer oil over water to or from vessels and does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 42,000 gallons?

   Yes ☐ No ☒

2. Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and does the facility lack secondary containment that is sufficiently large to contain the capacity of the largest aboveground oil storage tank plus sufficient freeboard to allow for precipitation within any aboveground oil storage tank area?

   Yes ☐ No ☒

3. Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and is the facility located at a distance such that a discharge from the facility could cause injury to fish and wildlife and sensitive environments? For further description of fish and wildlife and sensitive environments, see Appendices I, II and III to DOC/NOAA's "Guidance for Facility and Vessel Response Plans: Fish and Wildlife and Sensitive Environments and the applicable Area Contingency Plan.

   Yes ☐ No ☒

4. Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and is the facility located at a distance such that a discharge from the facility would shut down a public drinking water intake?

   Yes ☐ No ☒

5. Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and has the facility experienced a reportable oil spill in an amount greater than or equal to 10,000 gallons within the last 5 years?

   Yes ☐ No ☒

Certification

I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document, and that based on my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining this information, I believe that the submitted information is true, accurate, and complete.

Signature

Name: Paul Costa

Title: Environmental Operations and Compliance Manager

Date: 1/23/2015

APPENDIX A

Boeing Emergency Response Equipment

TABLE 7-1 – EMERGENCY RESPONSE EQUIPMENT STORAGE LOCATIONS

1. Central Storage - Building 1407, Hazardous Waste Staging Area (HWSA)
2. Auxiliary Storage of Emergency Response Equipment is located on the SSFL Waste Management truck, in the Area 1 GETS, and in the SSFL Fire Station.

Periodic inspections ensure that the material inventory is maintained. Fire extinguishers are inspected in accordance with state and local regulations. Equipment maintenance schedules are adhered to. Instrumentation is calibrated as required to comply with operation and accuracy requirements.

TABLE 7-2 – EMERGENCY RESPONSE EQUIPMENT INVENTORY BUILDING 1407 HWSA

Item	Avg. Quantity
Air Purifying Respirators	3 each (Contracted hazardous waste personnel)
Chemical Monitoring Equipment	SSFL Health & Safety, PID and Multi-gas Analyzer (SSFL Fire Department)
Chemical Protective Boots	1 pair
Chemical Protective Gloves	22 boxes Nitrile
Chemical Protective Suits	50 each Tyvek
Face Shields	1 each
First Aid Kits/Stations	SSFL Fire Department (primary) and HWSA Bldg. 1407
Hard Hats	All personnel working in non-office areas
Plumbed Eye Wash Stations	2 each
Portable Eye Wash Kits	1 each
Respirator Cartridges	1 case - Particulates P95, P100, R100
Safety Glasses/Splash Goggles	8 pair
Safety Showers	2 each
Absorbents	17 bags chemical/oil
Decontamination Equipment	Portable and fixed rinsing equipment and rinseate collection
Emergency Tanks	1 each 250 gallon tote
Overpack Drums	5 each 95 gallon

Miscellaneous Items	Plastic bags, brooms, scrub brushes, dust pans, drum dolly, hoses, ladders, pails w/lids, pH paper, pliers, electric pumps, hand pumps, rope, screw drivers, shovels, Vacuum, Visqueen, wire cutters, pipe wrenches, bung wrench, crescent wrenches, socket wrenches, end and box wrenches

Table 7-3 – Emergency Response Equipment Inventory - Auxilliary (At GETS and carried on the SSFL Waste Management truck)

Item	Avg Quantity
Faceshield	1
Nitrile Gloves	2 prs
XL poly tyvex suit	2
Poly liquid hand pump	1
Fire Extinguisher	1
Miscellaneous Items	Brooms, dust pan, pail w/lid, pH paper, shovel, hose

APPENDIX B

Notification Procedures for Environmental Regulatory Agencies

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATORY AGENCIES

PRINCIPAL FEDERAL REQUIREMENTS

1. Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, as amended in 1986, by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. (42 USC 9601, et seq.).

   A release of a "reportable quantity" of a hazardous substance must be reported to the **National Response Center under the National Contingency Plan.** (40 CFR, Part 300). The toll free number for reporting a release is (**800) 424-8802 or (202) 267-2675.** An owner or operator of a facility or vessel with knowledge of an unauthorized release must immediately report it. Reportable quantities are identified in 40 CFR 302.3 and 4.

   Pursuant to 42 USC 9603(b)(3), failure to notify the National Response Center in the event of a release, or the knowing submission of false information, is punishable by a fine or imprisonment of not more than three years, or five years for a second offense.

2. Clean Water Act (33 USC 1251 et seq.).

   The release of oil and hazardous substances, in "reportable quantities," must be made in a manner consistent with the National Contingency Plan (33 USC 321(b)(5); 40 CFR Part 300). A notification requirement for the release of "reportable quantities" is similar to the "Superfund" release reporting requirements of Section 103 of CERCLA. Reportable quantities are identified at 40 CFR 302.4 or are amounts which violate water quality standards or which cause sheen on or the discoloration of water. Reports are made to the **National Response Center, (800) 424-8802** or **(202) 267-2675**.

3. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (42 USC 6901, et seq.).

   Discharges of hazardous wastes during transportation must be reported by incident report (DOT Form 5800.1) to the **United States Department of Transportation** within 30 days after discovery of the discharge. Notification must be made by the transporter to the **National Response Center**, at **(800) 424-8802** or **(202) 267-2675**, if there is a death, injury requiring hospitalization, property damage in excess of fifty thousand dollars, a radioactive release, or other situation that "should be reported" (40 CFR 263.30(c)(1)).

   Releases of hazardous wastes from permitted TSD facilities or from generators of hazardous wastes who accumulate hazardous wastes on-site are made through the facility's Emergency Coordinator, a position required to be identified under the Waste Management Regulations. A release of hazardous wastes will trigger a requirement for the activation of alarms and communication systems and notification, "if appropriate," or if assistance is needed, to state or local agencies (40 CFR 264.56(a)). If human health and safety, property, or the environment is threatened by a release, the **National Response Center**, at **(800) 424-8802** or **(202) 267-2675)**, must be notified by telephone.

   Within 15 days after the initial release response, a facility owner or operator must submit a written report to the **US EPA** providing details of the release (40 CFR 264.56(j)).

PRINCIPAL CALIFORNIA STATE REQUIREMENTS

1. Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Water Code 13000, et seq.).

   Releases of reportable quantities of hazardous substances or sewage to waters of the state, including groundwater, must be immediately reported to the **California Emergency Management Agency** at **(800) 852-7550**.

   Notification must be made as soon as there is knowledge of the discharge and notification becomes possible (Water Code Section 13271(a)). Notification to the National Response Center may substitute for local state notice.

2. Hazardous Waste Control Law (Health & Safety Code, Section 25100).

   Release reporting under California's Hazardous Waste Control Law is similar to that under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (22 CCR, 66563, et seq.). Notification is made to the **California Emergency Management Agency** at **(800) 852-7550**.

3. Above Ground Storage Tank Act (Health & Safety Code 25270, et seq.).

   The **California Emergency Management Agency**, at **(800) 852-7550,** and **CUPA**, at **(805) 654-2813**, must be immediately notified upon discovery of any spill or release of 42 gallons or more of crude oil or any of its fractions (Health & Safety Code 25270.8). Notice should also be made to the State Water Resources Control Board, the Regional Water Quality Control Board, or the Department of Fish & Game.

4. Waters Bill or Health & Safety Code 25500, et. seq.

   The release or spill of "hazardous materials" must be verbally reported immediately by the handler of the material to the responsible local or state regulatory agency and to the Office of Emergency Services, if it poses a significant or potential hazard to health or safety, property, or the environment (Health & Safety Code 25507(a) and 19 CCR 2703). The **California Emergency Management Agency,** at **(800) 852-7550**, and the **Ventura County CUPA**, at **(805) 654-2815 or (805) 654-2127**, are the agencies requiring notification. Notice of the release must include the location, the name of the person making the report, the materials involved, an estimate of their amount, and the potential or actual hazards present.

   MISCELLANEOUS REQUIREMENTS

   SARA, Title 3 (Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act), Emergency Release Reporting (42 USC 11001, et seq.).

   In addition to the release reporting requirements of "Superfund", Section 103, and the requirements of state law, the unauthorized discharge or release of extremely hazardous substances or other substances above a reportable quantity must be reported in accordance with Part 304 of SARA, 42 USC 11004(a).

   Reports are made to the **Region 9 U.S. EPA,** at **800-300-2193**, and to the **California Emergency Management Agency**, at **800-852-7550.** Report name of substance released, whether or not it is listed as an extremely hazardous substance, quantity released, time and

duration of the release, location and environmental media impacted, known or potential health risks, precautions taken, and name and telephone number of reporting person. A written follow-up or detailed response action is also required (42 USC 11004(b)(2)). The form for follow-up reports is found at 19 CCR 2705(b).

BOEING COMPANY REQUIREMENTS

A verbal report to the Boeing Company Insurance Office in case of any significant hazardous material release.

All releases of hazardous substances are required to be reported to the SSFL Environmental Operations and Compliance Manager at **(818) 466-8778.**

SUMMARY OF RELEASE REPORTING

California Emergency Management Agency (CEMA), California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA), California Highway Patrol (CHP), California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), National Response Center (NRC), Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), Ventura County CUPA (VCCUPA), Ventura County Fire Department (VCFD)

Federal Requirement	Releases	Notices
CERCLA "Superfund"	Hazardous substances in reportable quantities (excluding petroleum products)	• NRC (800) 424-8802
SARA, Title 3	CERCLA releases and other extremely hazardous releases (40 CFR 355)	• NRC (800) 424-8802 • US EPA 800-300-2193 • CEMA (800) 852-7550 • VCCUPA, (805) 654-2815 (805) 654-2127
Clean Water Act	Hazardous Substances, including petroleum products, in reportable quantities in US waters	• NRC (800) 424-8802
RCRA		
Generators, Transporters	Significant releases of hazardous wastes	• NRC (800) 424-8802
Water Quality	Hazardous substances in reportable quantities	• NRC (800) 424-8802 • DTSC (818) 717-6500 • RWQCB (213) 576-6600
Any Hazardous Substances	Any release of hazardous materials unless no significant hazard to human health and safety, property, or the environment	• CEMA (800) 852-7550 • VCFD, (ask for Hazmat Section) (805) 389-9710 • VCCUPA, (805) 654-2815 (805) 654-2127
Highways	Hazardous materials in reportable quantities	• CHP 911 / (800) 835-5247 • DOT Form 5800.1
Non-Emergency Hazardous Substances	Present and past (when discovered) releases of hazardous substances in reportable quantities, if a significant threat to human health and safety, property, or the environment	• DTSC written report within 30 days of discovery; notify first (818) 717-6500